matched with private donations go a long way toward promoting arts education in school districts, and preserving our Nation's heritage in local communities. Through partnerships with State and local organizations, the NEA is able to integrate art into multiple educational and after school programs throughout the State of Texas. This means we are implementing new and innovative methods to help students develop problem solving and reasoning skills, hone communication ability, expand creativity, and instill self-esteem and discipline. All of these tools are important if we want our children to be successful in the 21st century.

For the past 4 years, the Dallas-based Partnership for the Arts, Culture, and Education, Inc., [PACE] conducted a study to determine the impact that arts education has on students' overall academic performance. Throughout the study they found teachers who used innovative ways to stimulate the minds of their students. One class learned the principles of physics during a trip to the symphony hall, while another class learned about the relationship of muscles to the skeleton from studying dance. The PACE study also found that the greater the exposure to the arts, the greater the student performance on standardized test scores.

In my district, the Texas Council of Humanities [TCH] in partnership with the NEH has taken an active role in advancement of humanities education through history, literature, religion, languages, and other fields related to culture and society in elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education. One grant recipient of TCH is Wiley College and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, who received a $2,000 award for a symposium examining the roles of black women. In addition, TCH awarded a grant to Paris Junior College for the collection of data and a lecture series on the history and culture of the surrounding African-American community. Without the NEH, there would be no TCH or study of the history of an African-American community in a town called Paris, TX.

The NEA has continuously supported State and local organizations that bring arts to rural America. In my district, the NEA has given much needed support to organizations like the Texarkana Regional Arts and Humanities Council and the Marshall Regional Arts Council. These councils have funded various arts in education programs and touring companies throughout my district. The Texarkana Regional Arts and Humanities Council has presented talented groups, like the Amabile Piano Quartet and the Deeply Rooted Chicago Dance Theatre. In addition, the NEA has supported the Northeast Texas Communities in Schools, an organization that helps bring major performances to local schools.

The NEA also supports the Believe in Me after-school program in Austin, TX. This program uses dance to give youth, many of whom are involved in drug and gang activity, the tools they need to be successful in the community.

I cannot say that every child will turn out to be the next Einstein or Michelangelo or Maya Angelou, but we can give these children a solid foundation on which they can build their dreams. As the artistic director for the 52d Street project stated, ''There is no way to fast forward and know how the kids will look back on this, but I have seen joy in their eyes and have heard it in their voices and I have watched them take a bow and come up taller.''

I believe we must recognize the impact that the NEA and the NEH have on our heritage, culture, and economy, and the benefits to education. As a father of four children, I believe we have a responsibility to give our children every opportunity possible for success. And if the care and education and development of our children is not a priority role of Government, then what is?

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF LANDSAT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise to say a few words to commemorate a significant milestone in our Nation's civil space program. July 23 marks the 25th anniversary of the launch of the first of the Landsat Earth observation satellites—satellites that have vastly increased our understanding of our home planet and provided innumerable practical benefits to our citizens.

I agree with the words of the then-Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. James Fletcher, who stated in 1976 that if he had ''one space age development to save the world, it would be Landsat and its successor satellites.'' With a 25-year continuous record of unique and scientifically important accomplishments, Landsat has indeed saved the world—capturing in images an invaluable photographic record of the changes that have occurred on our planet.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of what has been achieved with the Landsat program. The data from the Landsat spacecraft constitute the longest record of the Earth's landmass as seen from space. It is a record unmatched in detail, coverage, and quality. That data record has proven invaluable to the hundreds of users who observe and study the Earth, who manage and utilize its natural resources, and who monitor the changes brought on by natural processes and human activities. It has become an integral part of the U.S. Global Change Research Program and NASA's Mission to Planet Earth—critical initiatives that promise to deliver even more dramatic increases in our knowledge of the Earth in the coming decades.

The uses to which Landsat data have been put are myriad. For example, the data have been used to monitor timber losses in the Pacific Northwest, estimate soil moisture and snow cover, and forest growth. Landsat has been used to monitor strip mine reclamation, land use in urban areas, and water quality in the Nation's lakes. It has been reported that Landsat images have even been used by law firms gathering legal evidence and by fast food restaurants seeking to estimate whether population growth has been great enough in a geographical area to warrant awarding a new franchise.

Landsat was originally developed and launched by NASA in 1972 as an Earth Resources Technology Satellite [ERTS]. Landsat–1 was followed by a series of more advanced and capable spacecraft—a series that will continue with the scheduled launch of Landsat–7 in 1998. Landsat–7 will gather remotely sensed images of the Earth's land surface and its coastal regions for global change research, regional environmental change studies, national security uses, and many other civil and commercial applications.

In addition, NASA is preparing to launch a next-generation counterpart to Landsat: the Earth Orbiter–1 [EO–1]. The EO–1 mission will demonstrate advanced new detector technology that could dramatically lower the cost of acquiring Landsat-type data in the future.

What has the Landsat program achieved since that first launch 25 years ago? It has established the United States as the world leader in land remote sensing. It has contributed significantly to our understanding of the Earth. It has helped create an entire value-added industry based on the creative uses of Landsat data. It has delivered on the promise of using space technology to meet societal needs. In short, it has made our world a better place.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BROOME, NY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the virtues that make America the greatest and freest nation this planet has ever seen can be found in their truest forms not in the giant megacities on either coast but in the small towns and villages in between. I'd like to mention one of them today, a very special one, in fact.

This year the town of Broome in Schoharie County in upstate New York is celebrating its 200th anniversary, making it nearly as old as our Nation itself.

The town of Broome was first known as Bristol when it was formed in 1797, but was changed to Broome in 1808 in honor of then Lt. Gov. John Broome.

The original town was much larger, with parts of the original town broken off to form or combine with the towns of Conesville, Gilboa, or Middleburgh. In fact, the first town meeting in 1836 was held in the house of Peter Richtmyer in the present day town of Conesville.

By 1860, Broome was a thriving community of hillside farms, businesses, and 2,182 people. Among the businesses was a quarry which supplied stones for the capital building in Albany. The changing economy and demographics of the 20th century reduced the population to 761, according to the 1980 census. But the 1990 census showed that the decline in population had been reversed, and the population increased to 926. Today, there are only seven working dairy farms left, and many of the town's 29,000 acres are occupied by summer homes and hunting camps.

What makes the town of Broome attractive for such purposes is what makes small town life so pleasant and popular in today's America.

Mr. Speaker, I was extremely pleased when that part of Schoharie County containing the town of Broome was added to our district in 1992. The same small-town virtues I mentioned, the pride, patriotism, and spirit of voluntarism, are found here in abundance.

A ceremony marking the town of Broome's 200 years of existence will be held at Firemen's Hall in the hamlet of Livingstonville on